

Land Use, Community Character and the Business Community

The goals, policies and recommendations below are a result of input from the Phase I survey, Green Lake 2020 Steering Committee input, topical public forums, a town meeting, and a validation survey gathered during the Phase II planning process. Community consensus played an important part in putting forward these concepts. The concepts addressed below relate to, illuminate, and elucidate the Key Integrated Strategies in specific ways.

Each concept is introduced by a narrative that provides background information, the rationale for the concept and what it aims to accomplish. Each narrative is followed by a set of goals, policies and recommendations. These recommendations can also be found in the Adoption and Approval Matrix (a separate document).

BACKGROUND

Preserving the existing positive attributes of the Green Lake Community while absorbing urban growth are at the forefront of this community planning effort. When asked, "What makes Green Lake a unique and desirable place to live?" many people listed the lake, the small neighborhood commercial areas, attractive streetscapes, large stock of housing with historical roots, places to walk, and a vibrant community. The community seeks to incorporate these elements into a workable plan for growth.

The Green Lake community grew up slowly and homogeneously around the lake and its surrounding park. In 1911 the lake was drained to reduce the depth by several feet. This provided land to develop the present park and significant arterial roads that surround the lake. These arterials create a pedestrian-restrictive barrier around the lake, and make the lake more accessible to those in vehicles.

Ravenna Boulevard, part of the Olmsted design for the parkland, is a major access to the Green Lake community. Ravenna Boulevard conveniently intersects the neighborhood at the Residential Urban Village, which was developed as a result of the trolley line with stops throughout the Green Lake neighborhood. The Residential Urban Village is expected to develop over the next 15 to 20 years as planned growth is realized in the neighborhood, and as the light rail station is built nearby.

A major arterial, Aurora Avenue North, so grand in scale that the community was not able to absorb its impact, cut through Woodland Park and physically split the community in two.

When Interstate-5 was built, it formed the eastern boundary of the Green Lake neighborhood, and became a boundary between the formerly linked Green Lake and Roosevelt neighborhoods. The community believes that energetic attempts need to be made to reestablish this link in order to create a better transition between the two neighborhoods. In addition to these two distinct boundaries, the perceived northern boundary is N 80th Street, and the southern NE 50th Street. The presence of the lake has successfully prevented more highly traveled arterial streets, which often interrupt the unity of a neighborhood.

Around and between these major features a sea of single-family residences grew, along a grid of streets mostly on the North to South and West to East axes, but significantly interrupted in response to the irregular shape of the lake at certain places. At fairly even distances apart, there are four neighborhood-commercial areas that sustain their neighbors at walking distances. These pockets are highly valued by the community, and equalize the desirability of all parts of the Green Lake neighborhood.

Many residents enjoy the luxury of single-family residences, but there is very little buildable land remaining. Therefore growth has to be absorbed in controlled, prescribed and creative ways. In order to maintain the pattern that has developed over the decades, the community has agreed that any changes must be done with pedestrian-scale and character that is pervasive in the neighborhood as a priority.

Much of the projected growth for Green Lake is proposed to be absorbed within the Residential Urban Village. The single-family areas will take on the rest, but in a manner that will maintain the character and scale so treasured by the community.

As a result of community meetings and outreach, the following guiding principles have been established:

Guiding Principles

- Foster a sense of community through a "green/key pedestrian streets" theme overlaying all development in the Green Lake neighborhood.
- Strengthen the pedestrian-friendly environment through pedestrian corridors, pedestrian plazas, and neighborhood friendly businesses.
- Maintain and enhance the pedestrian- and neighbor-friendly character and vitality of the four principal neighborhood-commercial areas (80th-Green Lake Drive N, Aurora-Winona-Linden, Meridian-56th, and Latona-65th).
- Preserve the scale and character of all areas containing single-family homes.

GOALS, POLICIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

With these guiding principles in mind, six Land Use and Community Character Goals have been developed. These goals have been organized into four topical areas: Neighborhood Fabric, Treasured Places, Housing, and Business Community. The Neighborhood Fabric section describes the "green streets" and key pedestrian streets concept and provides recommendations for preserving and maintaining the scale and character of the Green Lake neighborhood. The Treasured Places section presents elements that help define the character of the Green Lake neighborhood, and identifies buildings and places that should be preserved in the future. The Housing section focuses on maintaining and creating moderate income housing within the Green Lake neighborhood. Finally, the Business and Community section describes the current business conditions with improvements suggested by local business and property owners.

NEIGHBORHOOD FABRIC

Green Lake's neighborhood fabric is defined by those characteristics that make Green Lake a desirable place to live: its pedestrian friendliness, tree-lined streets, local businesses that serve the community's daily needs, single-family homes and commercial buildings that reflect the neighborhood's traditional scale and character.

In addition to the Residential Urban Village, the Green Lake community values its four principal neighborhood-commercial areas that are identified by the following key intersections within each area: 1) 80th-Green Lake Drive N, 2) Aurora-Winona-Linden, 3) Meridian-56th, and 4) Latona-65th. These areas are valued because they offer the community a place to meet, serve daily needs, and reflect a traditional and human architectural scale.

Neighborhood fabric is also defined by the style of housing and commercial buildings found throughout the neighborhood. Green Lake is dominated by two- and three-bedroom bungalows that were mostly built in the early 1900s. The most common types of architecture found in Green Lake are the Victorian, Colonial, Tudor

and Craftsman styles. Commercial buildings that were built at the turn-of-the-century boast attractive details, a pedestrian or human scale, and many of these buildings serve as landmark cornerstone buildings. The Green Lake community values these features, and wishes to preserve and enhance this important aspect of Green Lake's neighborhood fabric.

Central to enhancing the desired neighborhood fabric of the Green Lake community, is the "green streets" network that would link the Lake with neighboring commercial and residential areas within the Green Lake neighborhood. In addition, the "green streets" network will link the corridors of the adjacent neighborhoods and with significant transit stops. Two types of "green streets" improvements are proposed in this plan: green streets and key pedestrian streets. Green streets are characterized by wide sidewalks, tree plantings, bicycle lanes, curb ramps and traffic control at intersections, landscaping, and judicious location of street furniture, hanging flower baskets, and public art. Green streets may also include curb bulb extensions and marked crosswalks at midblock. Key pedestrian streets are green streets that accommodate a high level of pedestrian travel demand, including the elderly and physically disabled.

GOAL 1 - A Pedestrian network of streets, districts and corridors highlighted by designated "Green" or "Key Pedestrian" Streets throughout Green Lake, creating safe and attractive pedestrian and bicycle corridors and fostering a sense of community.

1.1 Seek to enhance the visual and pedestrian appeal of streets that link a network of pedestrian and bicycle corridors.

- Designate several streets as "Key Pedestrian Streets:"
 - E Green Lake Drive N and East Green Lake Way N
 - Latona Avenue NE between NE 50th Street and E Green

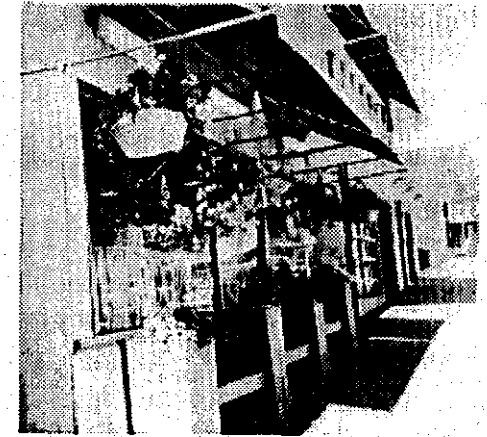
Lake Way N

- N 56th Street between Meridian Avenue N and Latona Avenue NE
- NE 65th Street between NE Ravenna Boulevard and Woodlawn Avenue NE
- Aurora Avenue N between W Green Lake Drive N and N 85th Street
- Winona Avenue N between West Green Lake Drive N and N 73rd Street
- Linden Avenue N between N 73rd Street and N 85th Street
- E Green Lake Way N between Kenwood Pl. N and N 50th Street
- NE Ravenna Boulevard between Roosevelt Avenue NE and Green Lake Wy N
- 1st Avenue NE between N 75th Street and N 80th Street
- Green Lake Drive N between Aurora Avenue N and W Green Lake Drive N
- N 85th Street between Dayton Avenue N and Interstate-5
- Linden Avenue N between N 73rd Street and Aurora Avenue N
- Woodlawn Avenue N from Sunnyside Avenue N to Kenwood Pl N

- Designate several streets as "Type III Green Streets"
 - NE 71st between Green Lake Way N and Roosevelt Avenue NE
 - Wallingford Avenue N between N 85th Street and W Green Lake Drive N
 - Kenwood Pl N between N 56th Street and E Green Lake Way N
 - N 67th Street between Dayton Avenue N and Aurora Avenue N
 - N 71st Street between Dayton Avenue N and Aurora Avenue N
 - NE 65th Street from Woodlawn Avenue N to E Green Lake Way N

- Build a median and/or plant trees at the intersection of Woodlawn Avenue N, Kenwood Place N, Wallingford Avenue N, and McKinley Place N

Trees along Ravenna Blvd.



Hanging flower baskets in Residential Urban Village

- Place benches, hanging flower baskets, planters, and decorative light posts on:
 - Green Lake Drive N between W Green Lake Dr N and N 80th Street
 - E Green Lake Drive N between Stroud Avenue N and Ashworth Avenue N
 - at the intersection of Aurora Avenue N and Winona Avenue N
 - at the intersection of Green Lake Drive N and N 80th Street
 - E Green Lake Drive N between Stroud Avenue N and Ashworth Avenue N
 - on Ravenna Blvd between NE 65th Street and E Green Lake Drive N
 - on Woodlawn Avenue NE between Sunnyside Avenue N on the south end of the Residential Urban Village and 1st Avenue NE on the north end of the Residential Urban Village
 - at the intersection of NE 65th Street and Latona Avenue NE

- Place benches in the triangle in the intersection of Ravenna Blvd and E Green Lake Drive N or along the edge of the Albertsons parking
- Place a sculpture in the Residential Urban Village. One suggestion is to place a large climbing tree sculpture in or near Albertsons. Specifically, the triangle in the intersection of Ravenna Blvd and E Green Lake Drive N or in the corner of the Albertsons parking lot would be ideal locations.

1.2 Seek to provide a sense of entry/gateway into the Green Lake neighborhood.

Gateways as a means to distinguish or highlight the Green Lake Neighborhood has been recommended for some of the main arterials as one enters into the neighborhood. These gateways have yet to take a specific form, but the intent is for the resident or visitor to be aware when entering into the Green Lake region. These gateways, whether a grove of trees or tree lined streets, sculpture, sign or artistic element, could communicate the unique character of the neighborhood. Many other neighborhoods use gateways as a means of identifying the entrance to a community: Seattle's International District has painted pillars in red and gold with a fish motif; the entrance to Washington Park Arboretum is distinguished by stone pillars; tree-lined Ravenna Boulevard on the east side of Green Lake creates a sense of entry into the community.

- Create gateways to Green Lake neighborhood at the intersections of Aurora Avenue N and N 85th Street, as well as Aurora Avenue N and N 50th Street.
- Study additional locations for gateways into the neighborhood, design them, and obtain funding for their construction.

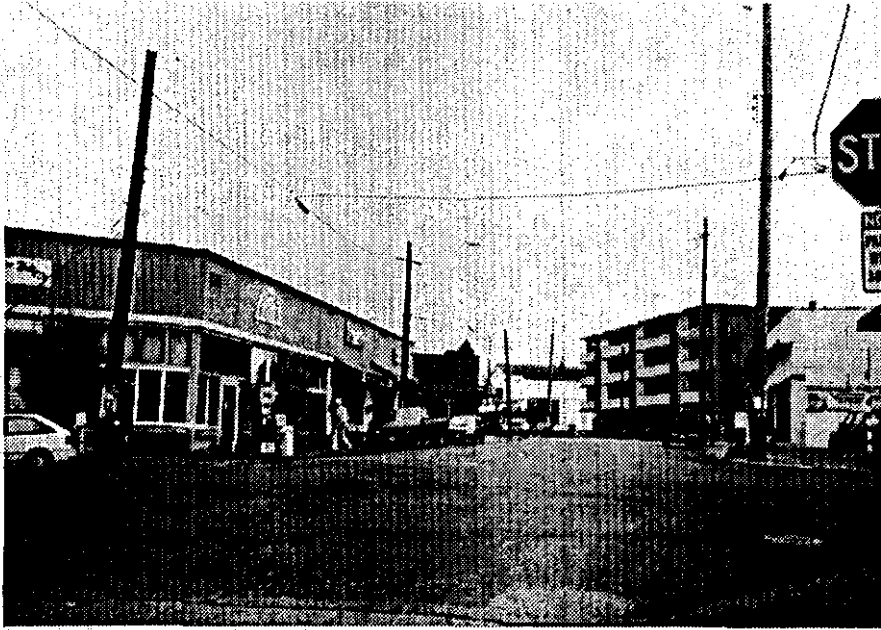


An example of a gateway treatment under I-5 from the International District

GOAL 2 – Maintained and enhanced neighbor-friendly character and vitality in the four principal neighborhood-commercial areas (80th Green Lake Drive N, Aurora-Winona-Linden, Meridian-56th, and Latona-65th).

2.1 Work with the local Chamber of Commerce to formulate a business development strategy that attracts and nurtures a positive mix of independent pedestrian-oriented businesses serving local needs.

2.2 Encourage businesses to establish and maintain pedestrian gathering areas, such as green space, sculptures, and fountains.



Meridian Ave. N and 56th Neighborhood Commercial Area

GOAL 3 - Neighborhood Design Guidelines that enhance and perpetuate the desired community character

3.1 Develop Neighborhood Design Guidelines that build on community design principles, to reflect Green Lake's community character, human scale, and to incorporate desired design elements.

- Adopt development standards or design guidelines that would address transitional massing between commercial and residential uses on abutting and nearby properties.
- Develop Neighborhood Design Guidelines to recognize local concerns and design issues.
- Develop voluntary contextual design guidelines for single-family residences.

- Along the Aurora Corridor, establish guidelines for awning and sign height and size, and provide facade improvement incentives.
- Implement an Aurora Avenue Corridor Improvement Project Strategy to include more stringent design review, facade improvement incentives and a public safety program.
- Designate locations for bus shelters.
- Prohibit construction of large parking lots or above-ground parking garages in the neighborhood commercial areas and encourage, instead, underground parking garages.

3.2 Lower the City's SEPA design review threshold to require design review of new construction within the neighborhood planning area in all MR, NC, and C zones, as well as L-3 and L-4 zones with more than 8 residential units or more than 4,000 square feet of non-residential floor area.

3.3 Seek to preserve scale and rhythm between structures, especially in areas bordering single-family homes.

3.4 Seek to develop and publish a conservation strategy of noteworthy structures and structural components. Use the Treasured Places Inventory as a basis.

GOAL 4 – The ‘Treasured Places’ are protected and/or enhanced and remain important defining elements of the character of Green Lake.

4.1 Seek official landmark designation for significant buildings and landscapes.

Below are the headings of each of the eight categories found on the Treasured Places map, followed by a brief description and a photograph that most appropriately captures the essence of each category.

4.2 Seek to develop new policies and recommendations designed to preserve buildings and places like those noted on the map that would not be eligible for landmarking.

- Actively promote the preservation, restoration, and adaptive re-use of Green Lake’s built resources.
- Add treasured places to this document through time.
- Establish a “star” system, in which specified Treasured Places receive plaques that designate them as highly valued to the community.
- Develop a means for the community to receive news about plans to demolish a Treasured Place, through such methods as the “kiosk” network or e-mail.

Common Building Types

Buildings in this category represent prevalent building types constructed in Green Lake during the last century, primarily residential structures: plain early houses, company cottages, bungalows, Tudor-, Colonial- and California-style houses, and others.



#1 Classic Seattle Bungalow (southeast corner of N 60th Street and Linden Avenue N)

TREASURED PLACES

Green Lake is built around a popular treasured place - the lake - which gives this neighborhood its unique form and identity. Other special places also contribute to the neighborhood's essential character. This community without the Lake at its heart is inconceivable. Likewise, a neighborhood without features which impart beauty, personality, and livability would be a great loss for both local residents and the city as a whole.

Fortunately Green Lake's most prominent features, its parks, views, and major public buildings, are fairly secure. Smaller, more subtle elements may prove more vulnerable to the changes which accompany growth. As a foundation of the neighborhood plan, residents identified buildings, landscapes, streetscapes, destinations and urban design elements they especially value (or dislike), creating the Treasured Places Map. This map, found in Appendix B, documents what the plan should especially strive to safeguard, build upon, or improve, in shaping future community character.

In 1975, the Historic Seattle Preservation and Development Authority documented the significant historic and urban design features of Green Lake, through an extensive inventory process. This was part of a citywide grant project and the result was a folding map entitled "Green Lake: An Inventory of Buildings and Urban Design Resources." This Historic Seattle document effectively presents the common architectural themes found in the neighborhood, and identifies architecturally-significant buildings which should be preserved. Also included are views and vistas, significant streetscapes and tree locations.

This comprehensive 1975 survey assembled much valuable information about Green Lake's physical character. Two decades later,

the inventory and map remain substantially accurate. The Green Lake 2020 Treasured Places survey has added to this Historic Seattle document a populist, subjective perspective on what elements make the neighborhood special. Measured not by urban design and architectural historical standards but by the observations and sentiments of local residents, five "Treasured Places" categories supplement the original three illustrated on the inventory map. By adding these categories to the Historic Seattle map, a new "Treasured Places" map was created. With permission from Historic Seattle, a reformatted version of the original map, text and photos has been included in Appendix B.

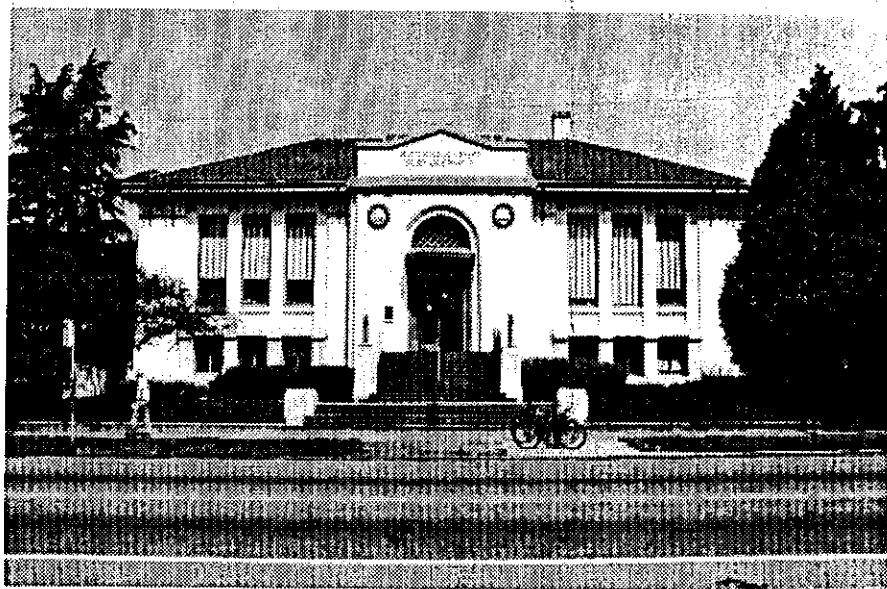
The 1975 categories were: *Common Building Types*, *Significant Buildings*, and *Urban Design Elements*. 1998 additions include *Treasured Buildings*, *Treasured Landscapes*, *Favorite Destinations*, *Most Disliked Places*, and *Places which Would Be Missed*. Taken together, a picture emerges of citizen-generated favorites and historically-significant features. While overlap among categories is considerable, what Green Lake residents value extends beyond architecture and design to places and elements that specially enrich their daily lives.

The Treasured Places Survey was conducted by the Green Lake 2020 Land Use and Community Character steering committee as a written questionnaire, and delivered to neighborhood households as part of a late spring 1998 newsletter publicizing Green Lake 2020. Copies were also made available at public workshops, the Town Meeting, Green Lake Public Library and the Community Center.

The Treasured Places Map constitutes a significant part of a cultural resources inventory of the Green Lake neighborhood. At a minimum it catalogs those elements that fuse into a unique sense of place and are the wellsprings of fundamental affective connections between generations.

Treasured Buildings

Buildings in this category were selected through a community process that determined which buildings residents believe are important to Green Lake. While these buildings may also be considered architecturally significant, they are treasured for what they represent or offer to the community.



#4 Green Lake Public Library (7364 East Green Lake Drive N)

Treasured Landscapes

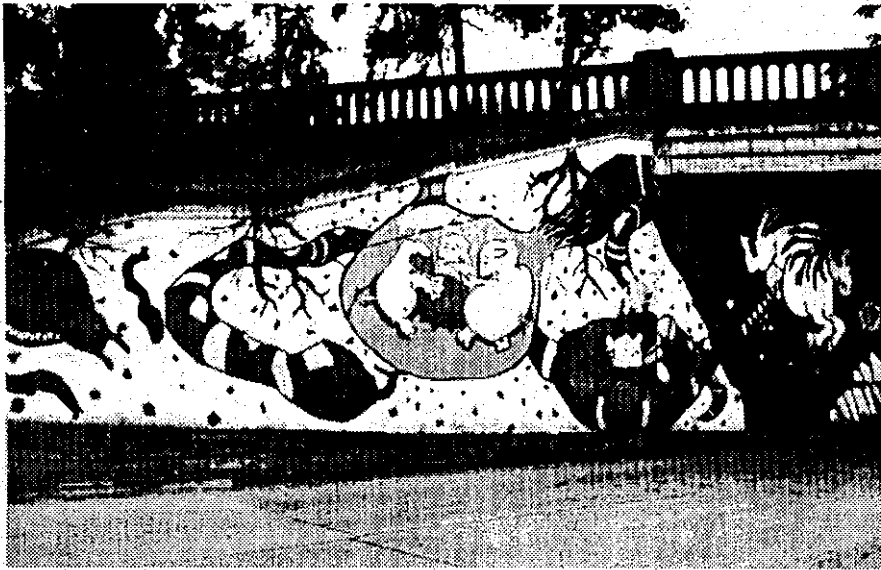
The landscapes in this category are those the community believes are important to the character and neighborhood fabric of Green Lake. Many of the landscapes in this category have historic significance, while others, including street medians, neighborhood parks, and views, do not.



#5 Vista of Green Lake (View west from southeast shore)

Urban Design Elements

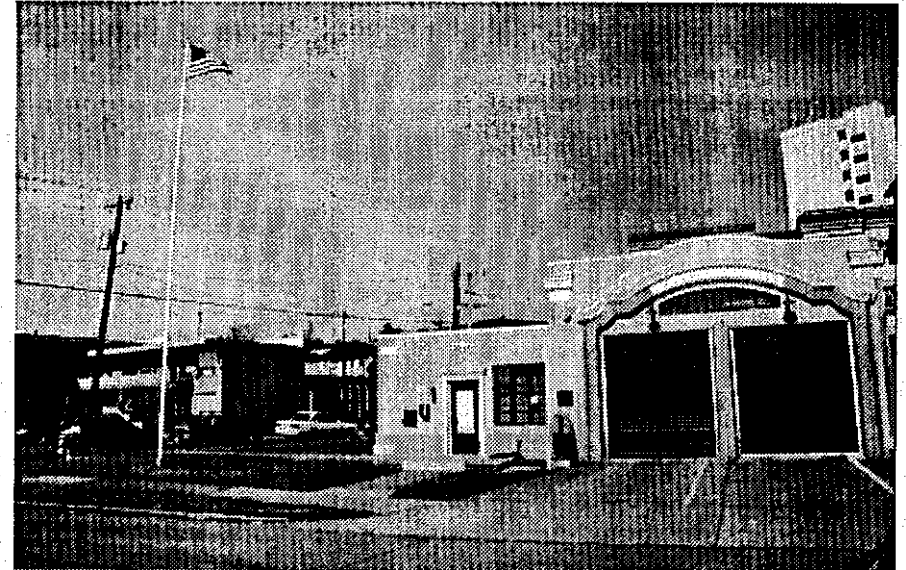
Urban design encompasses all parts of the built environment other than buildings. The Green Lake neighborhood and surrounding parklands possesses many notable urban design elements in addition to the lake itself. Other urban design features include such things as picturesque streetscapes, views, crosswalk signals, bus shelters and other public furnishings, murals and public art, and residential rock walls and front yard gardens.



#2 Mural (N 63rd Street and Whitman Place N)

Significant Buildings

Buildings within this category are deemed to have architectural significance, and were selected according to standards set by architectural historians. The structures in this category are remarkable, some because they are examples of identified historical architectural styles, such as the Green Lake Public Library, others because they are unique and appeal to popular taste, such as Twin Teepees.



#3 Fire Station No. 16 (6846 Oswego Place NE)

Favorite Destinations

Destinations in this category were selected for their popular appeal. While Green Lake Park and Woodland Park Zoo are favored destinations, many businesses were nominated for this category. Favorite destinations offer many daily necessities and amenities to residents of Green Lake. They include places where neighbors can gather, shop or engage in recreational activities.



#6 North Lake Courtyard (7900 East Green Lake Drive N)

Most Disliked Places

This category was included in order to identify areas that need improvement. While the corridors surrounding Vitamilk and Albertsons received the highest number of votes, the freeway underpasses were not far behind. Such disliked places represent special opportunities to enhance neighborhood character and design in response to popular pressure.



#8 Streetscape at NE 71st (View east from East Green Lake Drive N)

Would Be Missed

This category includes any building, place or defining element that is so liked that its elimination would mean a deeply-felt loss for the community. Nominations ranged from prominent civic structures to simple elements like "trees" and "alleys," pointing to the importance of both the great and the small, the things which knit the whole together. These nominations contribute immensely to the neighborhood fabric and character of Green Lake.



#9 Street Trees (McKinley Place N at Wallingford Avenue N)

HOUSING

The Green Lake neighborhood is comprised mostly of single-family residences that were constructed between 1900 and 1950. Many of these homes are two- and three- bedroom bungalows, which were constructed because of their affordability. Green Lake also has many multi-family dwellings, which are mainly located along arterials or bordering neighborhood commercial areas. Most of the multi-family housing that exists in Green Lake consists of rental apartments. However, the construction of luxury condominiums is on the rise. Green Lake maintains one senior residential center.

Because of its central location and natural beauty, Green Lake is becoming an increasingly desirable place to live. As a result, the housing stock has become less affordable over the past few years. The Green Lake community believes that the neighborhood already contains a sufficient amount of low income housing, and wishes to ensure that a range of moderate income housing remains available throughout the neighborhood. Moderate income home ownership should mean that such residents as grown children, or elderly parents, of neighborhood residents would be able to afford to own their own homes.








The single-family homes provide Green Lake with much of its neighborhood charm, and it is the community's objective to preserve and enhance the architectural integrity and character of these homes. In addition, the community wishes to preserve the safety and desirability of all areas of the neighborhood. The Green Lake 2020 housing strategies are intended to integrate affordable housing in a way that preserves the neighborhood fabric of Green Lake.

One proposed solution to the housing crunch in the Green Lake neighborhood is to make moderate income housing available through new construction in the Residential Urban Village. Within the Residential Urban Village, the existing single-family (SF) residential lots could be rezoned to allow for the Tandem Housing

Green Lake 2020

**Parcels with
Additional Unit Capacity**

Legend

-  Urban Village Boundary
-  Planning Area Boundary
-  Blocks
-  Parks
-  Parcels with Additional Unit Development Capacity
-  Schools
-  Community Center

Developable Units by Zoning Category

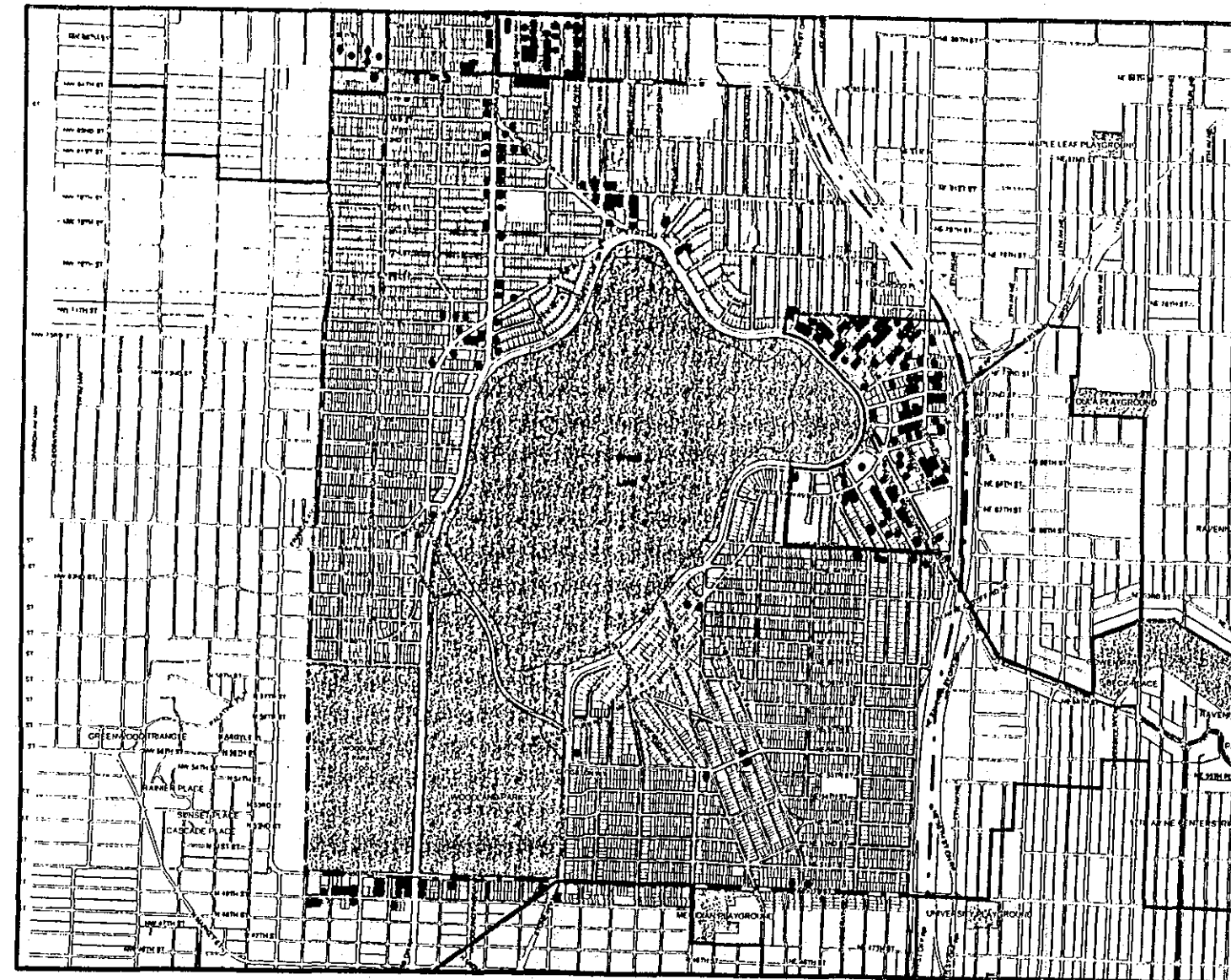
Zoning	Add'l Unit Cap.
L2	101
C1	432
SF 5000	0
L2/RC	12
NC1	98
L1	72
NC3	500
L3	290
L1/RC	17
L3/RC	18
NC2	257



Scale 1" = .23 miles

A Northwest Collaborative, 1998

Source of Data is City of Seattle Dataviewer CD
Landownership data is current as of February, 1997.
Capacity Analysis derived from "Zoned Development
Capacity Report," City of Seattle, 1991.



Map showing parcels with additional residential unit capacity

element of the Residential Small Lot. This proposed rezone would allow the construction of an additional detached single-family home in the back yard of an existing home. Tandem Housing units would be particularly desirable if constructed on lots with alley access, because they would not negatively impact streetscapes or the overall feel of the existing neighborhood. It is the intent that side-by-side street-front units (in other words, "skinny's") and cottage housing would be specifically excluded from this rezone. Also, any owners of eligible lots who wish to participate in the Tandem Housing option should, as a condition of receiving a building permit, be required to submit their building plans for design review by the City. The primary objective of this review is to insure that any proposed structures conform to the scale and character of the neighborhood in general.

Another proposed solution is to encourage the development of accessory dwelling units to increase the housing stock, while simultaneously protecting the character of the single-family areas.

The key unresolved issue is whether the housing plan is currently, or will in the future, remain adequate to address the housing conundrum in the Green Lake neighborhood – to balance the provision of affordable housing with maintaining the quality of housing stock. Affordable housing elements of the neighborhood plan were seen to be potentially controversial when the community was asked for input. The Green Lake community believes that the neighborhood already contains much of the low income housing that exists in Seattle. As a result of these comments, the goals and objectives have been refined to encourage moderate income housing.

GOAL 5 - Housing which conforms to the existing single-family character of the neighborhood for a range of incomes.

5.1 Strive to preserve the integrity of the single-family housing stock.

- Investigate existing programs, and develop new ownership assistance programs to help create opportunities for moderate income residents to be able to afford or maintain ownership of their homes.
- Enact a pilot tax-abatement program with the City to reduce real estate taxes for low-income homeowners, seniors, veterans of war, and disabled persons.

5.2 Encourage housing in the Residential Urban Village for those whose income is 50 to 80 percent of the City median income; locate moderate income housing within new construction and remodels.

- Enable qualified tenants of assisted-rental housing, and existing residents who are renting housing, to achieve an ownership stake in their own residence.
- Work with the City, employers, churches, and other philanthropic organizations to develop an "Equity Partnership Investment Program" to share housing ownership and equity with moderate income working residents.
- Support trends toward co-oping of rental apartment complexes. Develop a program of renovation assistance for co-oping. Challenge financial institutions to develop a loan pool for tenant-owned apartment buildings.

5.3 Support incremental growth throughout the neighborhood through the development of accessory unit housing (such as "mother-in-law units") in the single-family areas, while preserving the nature of single-family homes.

- Offer incentives to encourage existing residents to develop Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs or mother-in-law apartments) in the homes they live in.
- Support a pilot program to allow detached accessory dwelling units that follow a set of design guidelines.

5.4 Support incremental growth throughout the neighborhood by exploring the applicability of the Residential Small Lot tandem units, guided by a pilot study in the Residential Urban Village.

- Adopt Residential Small Lot zoning in the single-family zone of the Residential Urban Village. This zoning would specifically disallow "skinny" to be built, and would require design review of all new construction.

BUSINESS COMMUNITY

GOAL 6 - Foster and Support a Vital Business Community

The Green Lake 2020 steering committee has reached out to the business community on several occasions since 1996, to gain their input and involvement in the planning process. (See Outreach, Summary, Appendix F.) At a Chamber of Commerce-sponsored forum in June 1998, a variety of impediments were identified and discussed by the members of the business community who participated. Among them: the lack of parking, traffic congestion, the lack of direct sight lines between the lake as an attraction and the entirety of the east Green Lake business area.

Another impediment to development that was identified at the forum was the lack of motivated land owners. Some were viewed as neither interested in selling nor in developing their properties. This was partially due to absentee landlords, the difficulty in assembling buildable parcels of land, the cost to build, develop and lease and a lack of innovation and direction. This made it difficult to implement many of the recommendations that were targeted toward improving the vitality of the commercial area.

Regarding specific businesses and economic vitality, there was a concern that the loss of the Vitamilk Dairy could cost the community a valuable member. There was also interest and support for the possibilities offered in transforming properties currently in industrial use to purposes more in keeping with the intended character of a Residential Urban Village. To this end two ideas about leadership were proffered by the Green Lake 2020 steering committee and their economic development consultant:

- Support private capital development as a catalyst to get the Residential Urban Village moving.
- Create capital improvements through an “informal” Community Development Corporation working as a subcommittee of the Chamber of Commerce.

There were a number of other recommendations that were presented by the Green Lake 2020 Committee and consultants that were supported by the business community, most of which were very consistent with the residential community’s values, such as:

- Foster a pedestrian environment with Woodlawn Avenue NE serving as a main pedestrian street with linkages to others pedestrian connections ;
- Create a business and community plaza as a gathering place.
- Take advantage of the NC2-40 zoning and develop tolerances and balance between the residents and service businesses.
- Preserve the character of the community and develop a tradition of participation in both the residential and business communities.
- Promote Woodlawn Avenue NE as a “Main Street,” and increase the hours of business operation.
- Create a walking map to foster movement within and recognition of the commercial districts.
- Create a well-designed parking structure, and develop a shuttle bus system.

6.1 Support private capital development as a catalyst to get the urban village moving.

- Formulate a business development strategy that 1) encourages businesses serving local residents’ needs, 2) encourages businesses that provide focal gathering places for local residents, and 3) encourages businesses with high sidewalk appeal that are pedestrian friendly and offer a unique appearance to neighborhood character.

6.2 Support the development of capital improvements through an “informal” Community Development Corporation working as a subcommittee of the Chamber of Commerce.

- Work with businesses to develop pedestrian-friendly environments, construct sound barriers, plant trees, install street furniture, and provide dust control and smell control (diesel) solutions and to develop a schedule of operations for sound control.
- Encourage businesses to enhance their appearance including facade improvements. Establish and maintain pedestrian gathering areas, such as green spaces, sculptures, and fountains.

IV. Implementation and Stewardship of the Green Lake Community Plan

The Green Lake Community has invested much effort in producing the Green Lake Plan, calling on a wide range of community energy, commitment, and talents, to achieve a worthwhile product. This Plan reflects a consensus of the Green Lake Community that involves all stakeholders, including residents, property owners and business owners. The Community is vested in the success and implementation of the Plan.

Whether or not the current steering group known as Green Lake 2020 is in existence in the future, the Community requests that the City continue to facilitate the Green Lake Community's active involvement in Plan implementation, in appropriate ways, throughout the process. The Green Lake Community wishes to be involved in monitoring implementation of the goals, policies, and recommendations in this Plan, and seeks to ensure that responsible stewardship of the Plan is in place.

